

STN search history

10799320srch2.trn

\$\$^STN;HighlightOn= ***;HighlightOff=*** ;

Connecting via winsock to STN

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:X

LOGINID:mmpws25

PASSWORD:

TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * welcome to STN International * * * * *

NEWS 1		Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2	JAN 08	CHEMLIST enhanced with New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
NEWS 3	JAN 16	CA/CAPLUS Company Name Thesaurus enhanced and reloaded
NEWS 4	JAN 16	IPC version 2007.01 thesaurus available on STN
NEWS 5	JAN 16	WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX enhanced with IPC 8 reclassification data
NEWS 6	JAN 22	CA/CAPLUS updated with revised CAS roles
NEWS 7	JAN 22	CA/CAPLUS enhanced with patent applications from India
NEWS 8	JAN 29	PHAR reloaded with new search and display fields
NEWS 9	JAN 29	CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased to 300,000 in multiple databases
NEWS 10	FEB 15	PATDPASPC enhanced with Drug Approval numbers
NEWS 11	FEB 15	RUSSIAPAT enhanced with pre-1994 records
NEWS 12	FEB 23	KOREAPAT enhanced with IPC 8 features and functionality
NEWS 13	FEB 26	MEDLINE reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 14	FEB 26	EMBASE enhanced with Clinical Trial Number field
NEWS 15	FEB 26	TOXCENTER enhanced with reloaded MEDLINE
NEWS 16	FEB 26	IFICDB/IFIPAT/IFIUDB reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 17	FEB 26	CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased from 10,000 to 300,000 in multiple databases
NEWS 18	MAR 15	WPIDS/WPIX enhanced with new FRAGHITSTR display format
NEWS 19	MAR 16	CASREACT coverage extended
NEWS 20	MAR 20	MARPAT now updated daily
NEWS 21	MAR 22	LWPI reloaded
NEWS 22	MAR 30	RDISCLOSURE reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 23	APR 02	JICST-EPLUS removed from database clusters and STN
NEWS 24	APR 30	GENBANK reloaded and enhanced with Genome Project ID field
NEWS 25	APR 30	CHEMCATS enhanced with 1.2 million new records
NEWS 26	APR 30	CA/CAPLUS enhanced with 1870-1889 U.S. patent records
NEWS 27	APR 30	INPADOC replaced by INPADOCDB on STN
NEWS 28	MAY 01	New CAS web site launched
NEWS 29	MAY 08	CA/CAPLUS Indian patent publication number format defined
NEWS 30	MAY 14	RDISCLOSURE on STN Easy enhanced with new search and display fields
NEWS 31	MAY 21	BIOSIS reloaded and enhanced with archival data
NEWS 32	MAY 21	TOXCENTER enhanced with BIOSIS reload
NEWS 33	MAY 21	CA/CAPLUS enhanced with additional kind codes for German patents
NEWS 34	MAY 22	CA/CAPLUS enhanced with IPC reclassification in Japanese patents
NEWS EXPRESS	NOVEMBER 10	CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.01c, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 25 SEPTEMBER 2006.
NEWS HOURS		STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS LOGIN		Welcome Banner and News Items

NEWS IPC8 For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

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* * * * * STN Columbus * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:39:52 ON 11 JUN 2007

=> f registry

THIS COMMAND NOT AVAILABLE IN THE CURRENT FILE

Some commands only work in certain files. For example, the EXPAND command can only be used to look at the index in a file which has an index. Enter "HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of commands which can be used in this file.

=> file registry

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

1.26

1.26

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:43:33 ON 11 JUN 2007

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PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 10 JUN 2007 HIGHEST RN 936909-28-3

DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 10 JUN 2007 HIGHEST RN 936909-28-3

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH December 2, 2006

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html>

=> expand paroxetine

ENTER FIELD CODE (BI):cn

E1	1	PAROXAZINE/CN
E2	1	PAROXET/CN
E3	1 -->	PAROXETINE/CN
E4	1	PAROXETINE ACETATE/CN
E5	1	PAROXETINE DIHYDROGEN PHOSPHATE/CN
E6	1	PAROXETINE FORMATE/CN
E7	1	PAROXETINE GLYCYRRHIZINATE/CN
E8	1	PAROXETINE HYDROBROMIDE/CN
E9	1	PAROXETINE HYDROCHLORIDE/CN

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E10 1 PAROXETINE HYDROCHLORIDE HEMIHYDRATE/CN
E11 1 PAROXETINE HYDROCHLORIDE ISOPROPANOLATE/CN
E12 1 PAROXETINE HYDROGEN PHOSPHATE/CN

=> s e3

L1 1 PAROXETINE/CN

=> d 11 1

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

RN 61869-08-7 REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984

CN Piperidine, 3-[(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yloxy)methyl]-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-,
(3S,4R)- (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Piperidine, 3-[(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yloxy)methyl]-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-,
(3S-trans)-

OTHER NAMES:

CN (-)-Paroxetine

CN (-)-trans-4-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenoxymethyl)piperidine

CN Aropax

CN Besitram

CN BRL 29060

CN Casbol

CN FG 7051

CN Frosinor

CN Motivan

CN ***Paroxetine***

CN Paxetil

CN Paxil

CN PaxPar

FS STEREOSEARCH

DR 63952-24-9

MF C19 H20 F N O3

CI COM

LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS,
BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU,
DRUGU, EMBASE, IMSDRUGNEWS, IMSPATENTS, IMSRESEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE,
MRCK*, PHAR, PROMT, PROUSDDR, PS, RTECS*, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, ULIDAT,
USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: WHO

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

/ Structure 1 in file .gra /

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

2336 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

40 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

2346 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> d 11 1 all

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

RN 61869-08-7 REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984

CN Piperidine, 3-[(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yloxy)methyl]-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-,
(3S,4R)- (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

10799320srch2.trn

CN Piperidine, 3-[(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yloxy)methyl]-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-,
(3S-trans)-

OTHER NAMES:

CN (-)-Paroxetine
CN (-)-trans-4-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenoxy)methyl)piperidine
CN Aropax
CN Besitram
CN BRL 29060
CN Casbol
CN FG 7051
CN Frosinor
CN Motivan
CN ***Paroxetine***
CN Paxetil
CN Paxil
CN PaxPar
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 63952-24-9
MF C19 H20 F N O3
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS,

BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU,
DRUGU, EMBASE, IMSDRUGNEWS, IMSPATENTS, IMSRESEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE,
MRCK*, PHAR, PROMT, PROUSDDR, PS, RTECS*, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, ULIDAT,
USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: WHO

DT.CA Caplus document type: Book; Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent;
Report
RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);
FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process);
PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical
study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP
(Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological
study); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC
(Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical
study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU
(Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); USES
(Uses)

Ring System Data

Elemental Analysis EA	Elemental Sequence ES	Size of the Rings SZ	Ring System Formula RF	Ring Identifier RID	RID Occurrence Count
C6	C6	6	C6	46.150.18	1
C5N	NC5	6	C5N	46.156.1	1
C3O2-C6	OCOC2-C6	5-6	C7O2	333.584.8	1

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

/ Structure 2 in file .gra /

Experimental Properties (EPROP)

PROPERTY (CODE)	VALUE	CONDITION	NOTE
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Optical Rotatory Power (ORP)	-66 deg	Conc: 0.01 g/100mL Solv: methanol (67-56-1) Temp: 20 deg C Wavlen: 589.3 nm	(1)	CAS
------------------------------	---------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----

(1) Segura, Mireia; Bioorganic Chemistry 2003 V31(3) P248-258 CAPLUS

Experimental Property Tags (ETAG)

PROPERTY	NOTE
Acid/Base Dissociation Constant (Ka/Kb)	(1) CAS
1 more tag shown in the MAX or ETAGFULL formats	
ADME (Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism, Excretion)	(2) CAS
2 more tags shown in the MAX or ETAGFULL formats	
Carbon-13 NMR Spectra	(3) CAS
IR Spectra	(4) CAS
1 more tag shown in the MAX or ETAGFULL formats	
Mass Spectra	(5) CAS
10 more tags shown in the MAX or ETAGFULL formats	
Proton NMR Spectra	(3) CAS
1 more tag shown in the MAX or ETAGFULL formats	
Solubility	(6) CAS
UV and Visible Absorption Spectra	(6) CAS
Vapor Pressure/Volatility	(6) CAS

- (1) Vasskog, Terje; Journal of Chromatography, A 2006 V1115(1-2) P187-195 CAPLUS
- (2) Grasmaeder, Katja; European Journal of Clinical Pharmacology 2004 V60(5) P329-336 CAPLUS
- (3) Segura, Mireia; Bioorganic Chemistry 2003 V31(3) P248-258 CAPLUS
- (4) Sugi, Kiyoshi; EP 1384711 A1 2004 CAPLUS
- (5) Thieme, Detlef; Analytica Chimica Acta 2003 V492(1-2) P171-186 CAPLUS
- (6) Cunningham, Virginia L.; Environmental Science and Technology 2004 V38(12) P3351-3359 CAPLUS

Predicted Properties (PPROP)

PROPERTY (CODE)	VALUE	CONDITION	NOTE
Bioconc. Factor (BCF)	1.0	pH 1 25 deg C	(1)
Bioconc. Factor (BCF)	1.0	pH 2 25 deg C	(1)
Bioconc. Factor (BCF)	1.0	pH 3 25 deg C	(1)
Bioconc. Factor (BCF)	1.0	pH 4 25 deg C	(1)
Bioconc. Factor (BCF)	1.0	pH 5 25 deg C	(1)
Bioconc. Factor (BCF)	1.0	pH 6 25 deg C	(1)
Bioconc. Factor (BCF)	1.0	pH 7 25 deg C	(1)
Bioconc. Factor (BCF)	2.98	pH 8 25 deg C	(1)
Bioconc. Factor (BCF)	24.90	pH 9 25 deg C	(1)
Bioconc. Factor (BCF)	173.46	pH 10 25 deg C	(1)
Boiling Point (BP)	451.7+/-45.0 deg C	760 Torr	(1)
Density (DEN)	1.213+/-0.06 g/cm**3	760 Torr	(1)
Enthalpy of Vap. (HVAP)	71.08+/-3.0 kJ/mol	760 Torr	(1)
Flash Point (FP)	227.0+/-28.7 deg C		(1)
Freely Rotatable Bonds (FRB)	4		(1)
H acceptors (HAC)	4		(1)
H donors (HD)	1		(1)
Hydrogen Donors/Acceptors Sum (HDAS)	5		(1)
Koc (KOC)	2.47	pH 1 25 deg C	(1)

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Koc (KOC)	2.47	pH 2	25 deg C	(1)
Koc (KOC)	2.47	pH 3	25 deg C	(1)
Koc (KOC)	2.48	pH 4	25 deg C	(1)
Koc (KOC)	2.49	pH 5	25 deg C	(1)
Koc (KOC)	2.62	pH 6	25 deg C	(1)
Koc (KOC)	3.97	pH 7	25 deg C	(1)
Koc (KOC)	17.39	pH 8	25 deg C	(1)
Koc (KOC)	145.43	pH 9	25 deg C	(1)
Koc (KOC)	1013.29	pH 10	25 deg C	(1)
logD (LOGD)	0.79	pH 1	25 deg C	(1)
logD (LOGD)	0.79	pH 2	25 deg C	(1)
logD (LOGD)	0.79	pH 3	25 deg C	(1)
logD (LOGD)	0.79	pH 4	25 deg C	(1)
logD (LOGD)	0.79	pH 5	25 deg C	(1)
logD (LOGD)	0.82	pH 6	25 deg C	(1)
logD (LOGD)	1.00	pH 7	25 deg C	(1)
logD (LOGD)	1.64	pH 8	25 deg C	(1)
logD (LOGD)	2.56	pH 9	25 deg C	(1)
logD (LOGD)	3.40	pH 10	25 deg C	(1)
logP (LOGP)	3.890+/-0.436	25 deg C		(1)
Mass Intrinsic solubility (ISLB.MASS)	0.0099 g/L	25 deg C		(1)
Mass Solubility (SLB.MASS)	13 g/L	pH 1	25 deg C	(1)
Mass Solubility (SLB.MASS)	13 g/L	pH 2	25 deg C	(1)
Mass Solubility (SLB.MASS)	13 g/L	pH 3	25 deg C	(1)
Mass Solubility (SLB.MASS)	12 g/L	pH 4	25 deg C	(1)
Mass Solubility (SLB.MASS)	12 g/L	pH 5	25 deg C	(1)
Mass Solubility (SLB.MASS)	12 g/L	pH 6	25 deg C	(1)
Mass Solubility (SLB.MASS)	7.6 g/L	pH 7	25 deg C	(1)
Mass Solubility (SLB.MASS)	1.7 g/L	pH 8	25 deg C	(1)
Mass Solubility (SLB.MASS)	0.21 g/L	pH 9	25 deg C	(1)
Mass Solubility (SLB.MASS)	0.030 g/L	pH 10	25 deg C	(1)
Mass Solubility (SLB.MASS)	0.040 g/L	Unbuffered water		(1)
		pH 9.85		
Molar Intrinsic solubility (ISLB.MOL)	0.000030 mol/L	25 deg C		(1)
Molar Solubility (SLB.MOL)	0.038 mol/L	pH 1	25 deg C	(1)
Molar Solubility (SLB.MOL)	0.038 mol/L	pH 2	25 deg C	(1)
Molar Solubility (SLB.MOL)	0.038 mol/L	pH 3	25 deg C	(1)
Molar Solubility (SLB.MOL)	0.037 mol/L	pH 4	25 deg C	(1)
Molar Solubility (SLB.MOL)	0.037 mol/L	pH 5	25 deg C	(1)
Molar Solubility (SLB.MOL)	0.035 mol/L	pH 6	25 deg C	(1)
Molar Solubility (SLB.MOL)	0.023 mol/L	pH 7	25 deg C	(1)
Molar Solubility (SLB.MOL)	0.0053 mol/L	pH 8	25 deg C	(1)
Molar Solubility (SLB.MOL)	0.00064 mol/L	pH 9	25 deg C	(1)
Molar Solubility (SLB.MOL)	0.000092 mol/L	pH 10	25 deg C	(1)
Molar Solubility (SLB.MOL)	0.00012 mol/L	Unbuffered water		(1)
		pH 9.85		
Molar Volume (MVOL)	271.5+/-3.0 cm**3/mol	25 deg C		
		20 deg C		(1)
		760 Torr		
Molecular weight (MW)	329.37			(1)
pKa (PKA)	10.32+/-0.60	Most Basic		(1)
		25 deg C		
Polar Surface Area (PSA)	39.72 A**2			(1)
Vapor Pressure (VP)	2.39E-08 Torr	25 deg C		(1)

(1) Calculated using Advanced Chemistry Development (ACD/Labs) Software v8.14
((C) 1994-2007 ACD/Labs)

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 2336 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 40 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 2346 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1

AN 146:507832 CA <<LOGINID::20070611>>
 TI Multi-stage process to control particle size of pharmaceutical substance
 IN Mooney, Brett Antony
 PA Alphapharm Pty. Ltd., Australia; Keramidas, Panagiotis
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 27pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 CC 63-8 (Pharmaceuticals)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2007053904	A1	20070518	WO 2006-AU1687	20061110
	W:				
	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW:				
	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				

PRAI AU 2005-906227 20051110

AB This invention relates to multi-stage process to control the particle size of a pharmaceutical substance comprising the steps of: passing the pharmaceutical substance through a first stage of a particle size redn. process with a first set of particle size control parameters to obtain a feedstock of reduced median particle size and lesser distribution of median particle size for a second stage of a particle size redn. process; passing the feedstock, through a second stage of a particle size redn. process with a second set of particle size control parameters; optionally, using the product of the second stage or subsequent stages as a feedstock in further stages of a multi-stage particle size redn. process with a set of particle size control parameters for each stage; and collecting a pharmaceutical substance with a median particle size greater than 10.mu.m and with a narrow, reproducible distribution of median particle sizes. Thus, oxcarbazepine was milled in a 12" spiral jet mill to produce particle size of 15.mu.m to 17.mu.m.

ST milling particle size drug

IT Schizophrenia

(anti-schizophrenic agent; multi-stage process to control particle size of pharmaceutical substance)

IT Milling (size reduction)

(jet; multi-stage process to control particle size of pharmaceutical substance)

IT Angiotensin receptor antagonists

Anticholesteremic agents

Anticonvulsants

Antidepressants

Antidiabetic agents

Antihypertensives

Antimalarials

Milling (size reduction)

Particle size

(multi-stage process to control particle size of pharmaceutical substance)

IT Transport proteins

RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(multi-stage process to control particle size of pharmaceutical substance)

IT 50-52-2, Thioridazine 50-53-3, Chlorpromazine, biological studies
52-53-9, Verapamil 52-86-8, Haloperidol 54-31-9, Frusemide 63-42-3,
Lactose 86-54-4, Hydralazine 113-45-1, Methylphenidate 131-01-1,
Reserpine 298-46-4, Carbamazepine 500-92-5, Proguanil 525-66-6,
Propranolol 548-73-2, Droperidol 2709-56-0, Flupenthixol 5786-21-0,
Clozapine 6452-71-7, Oxprenolol 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone
9004-32-4, Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, deriv.
9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose
9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose 13523-86-9, Pindolol 14807-96
-6, Talc, biological studies 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 25812-30-0,
Gemfibrozil 28721-07-5, Oxcarbazepine 29122-68-7, Atenolol 42399-41-
7, Diltiazem 49562-28-9, Fenofibrate 50925-79-6, Colestipol 51384-51
-1, Metoprolol 53772-83-1, Zuclopenthixol 54910-89-3, Fluoxetine
59729-33-8, Citalopram 60142-96-3, Gabapentin 61869-08-7, Paroxetine
62571-86-2, Captopril 66722-44-9, Bisoprolol 71675-85-9, Amisulpride
72956-09-3, Carvedilol 73590-58-6, Omeprazole 74772-77-3, Ciglitazone
75847-73-3, Enalapril 76547-98-3, Lisinopril 79617-96-2, Sertraline
79902-63-9, Simvastatin 81093-37-0, Pravastatin 82834-16-0,
Perindopril 83015-26-3, Atomoxetine 85441-61-8, Quinapril 85650-52-8
, Mirtazapine 87333-19-5, Ramipril 87679-37-6, Trandolapril 93413-62
-8, Desvenlafaxine 93413-69-5, Venlafaxine 93957-54-1, Fluvastatin
95233-18-4, Atovaquone 97322-87-7, Troglitazone 102625-70-7,
Pantoprazole 103577-45-3, Lansoprazole 111025-46-8, Pioglitazone
111974-69-7, Quetiapine 114798-26-4, Losartan 115103-54-3, Tiagabine
117976-89-3, Rabeprazole 119141-88-7, Esomeprazole 122320-73-4,
Rosiglitazone 128196-01-0, Escitalopram 129722-12-9, Aripiprazole
132539-06-1, Olanzapine 133040-01-4, Eprosartan 134523-00-5,
Atorvastatin 135062-02-1, Repaglinide 137862-53-4, Valsartan 138402-
11-6, Irbesartan 139481-59-7, Candesartan 144701-48-4, Telmisartan
148553-50-8, Pregabalin 163222-33-1, Ezetimibe 171092-64-1, FE 999011
247016-69-9, NVP DPP728 251572-86-8, P32/98 274901-16-5, Vildagliptin
361442-04-8, Saxagliptin 486460-32-6, Sitagliptin 898546-83-3, PHX
1149

RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(multi-stage process to control particle size of pharmaceutical substance)

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

- (1) Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited; WO 2006030301 A 2006 CAPLUS
- (2) Tomoaki, H; US 6383520 B CAPLUS
- (3) Verheezzen, J; International Journal of Pharmaceutics 2004, V278(1), P165 CAPLUS

REFERENCE 2

AN 146:501032 CA <<LOGINID::20070611>>
TI Process for preparing paroxetine hydrochloride hemihydrate
IN Dubey, Shailendra Kumar; Kumar, Pramod; Dubey, Sushil Kumar
PA Jubilant Organosys Ltd., India
SO PCT Int. Appl., 17pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
CC 28-5 (Heterocyclic Compounds (More Than One Hetero Atom))
Section cross-reference(s): 45
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2007054978	A2	20070518	WO 2006-IN446	20061110
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW. RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
PRAI	IN 2005-DE3007		20051110		
AB	A process for the prepn. of cryst. paroxetine hydrochloride in hemihydrate form employing a selective solvent system to achieve stable and non-hygroscopic form which is easy to prep. and convenient to operate on com. scale is described. The process comprises crystg. paroxetine hydrochloride using an alc. solvent, such as methanol, ethanol, n-propanol, isopropanol or their mixt. and isolating the crystd. product by optionally adding secondary solvent, such as diisopropyl ether or Me tert-Bu ether.				
ST	paroxetine hydrochloride hemihydrate prepn solvent				
IT	Alcohols, uses Aromatic hydrocarbons, uses Esters, uses Ethers, uses RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses) (solvent system for prepn. of paroxetine hydrochloride hemihydrate)				
IT	110429-35-1P, Paroxetine hydrochloride hemihydrate RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (solvent system for prepn. of paroxetine hydrochloride hemihydrate)				
IT	64-17-5, Ethanol, uses 67-56-1, Methanol, uses 67-63-0, Isopropanol, uses 67-66-3, Chloroform, uses 71-23-8, n-Propanol, uses 75-09-2, Dichloromethane, uses 108-20-3, Diisopropyl ether 108-88-3, Toluene, uses 141-78-6, Ethyl acetate, uses 1634-04-4 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses) (solvent system for prepn. of paroxetine hydrochloride hemihydrate)				
IT	61869-08-7, Paroxetine 78246-49-8, Paroxetine hydrochloride RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (solvent system for prepn. of paroxetine hydrochloride hemihydrate)				

REFERENCE 3

AN 146:501030 CA <<LOGINID::20070611>>
 TI Process for resolution and producing paroxetine salts and their hydrates
 IN Kreidl, Janos; Czibula, Laszlo; Nemes, Andras; Harsanyi, Kalman; Deutsche, Juhasz Ida; Csutoras, Laszlo; Werkne, Papp Eva; Nagyne, Bagdy Judit; Borza, Istvan; Hegedues, Istvan
 PA Richter Gedeon Vegyeszeti Gyar Rt., Hung.
 SO Hung. Pat. Appl., 25pp.
 CODEN: HUXXCV
 DT Patent
 LA Hungarian
 IC ICM C07D405-12
 CC 28-5 (Heterocyclic Compounds (More Than One Hetero Atom))
 Section cross-reference(s): 22
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI HU 9601858 A2 19980928 HU 1996-1858 19960708
 HU 9601858 A3 20000628
 HU 221922 B1 20030228
 PRAI HU 1996-1858 19960708
 GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB The invention concerns a process for the prepn. of paroxetine, its salts and hydrates of the formula I.HCl by (a1) reacting a novel cis, trans, racemic or optically active II (X = H, halogen, R-SO₃-; where R = substituted alkyl or aryl group) with sesamol to obtain the trans compd. III that can be racemic or optically active; (a2) catalytic debenzylation of compd. III or its acid addn. salts; (a3) sepn. of the obtained I compd., its salts or hydrates; (a4) solvation of I; (a5) deliberating the base from the optically active salt, or forming the hydrochloride hemihydrate. According to an alternative (b) a trans compd. of III that can be racemic or optically active or is an acid addn. salt (b1) is catalytically de-benzylated; (b2) the obtained I compd., its salts or hydrates are sepd.; (b3) I is resolved; (b4) the base is deliberated from the optically active salt, or the hydrochloride hemihydrate is formed.

ST resoln paroxetine hydrate prepn
 IT Resolution (separation)
 (process for resoln. and producing paroxetine salts and their hydrates)
 IT 61869-08-7P, Paroxetine 78246-49-8P 105813-13-6P 105813-14-7P
 RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (process for resoln. and producing paroxetine salts and their hydrates)
 IT 533-31-3, Sesamol 5137-55-3, Tricaprylmethylammonium chloride 201855-6
 6-5 201855-69-8 201855-71-2 201855-74-5 201855-75-6
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (process for resoln. and producing paroxetine salts and their hydrates)
 IT 201855-76-7P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (process for resoln. and producing paroxetine salts and their hydrates)

REFERENCE 4

AN 146:498634 CA <<LOGINID::20070611>>
 TI Prediction of treatment response by HPA-axis and glucocorticoid receptor polymorphisms in major depression
 AU Brouwer, Jantien P.; Appelhof, Bente C.; van Rossum, Elisabeth F. C.; Koper, Jan W.; Fliers, Eric; Huyser, Jochanan; Schene, Aart H.; Tijssen, Jan G. P.; Van Dyck, Richard; Lamberts, Steven W. J.; Wiersinga, Wilmar M.; Hoogendijk, Witte J. G.
 CS Department of Endocrinology, Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam, 1105 AZ, Neth.
 SO Psychoneuroendocrinology (2006), 31(10), 1154-1163
 CODEN: PSYCDE; ISSN: 0306-4530
 PB Elsevier Ltd.
 DT Journal
 LA English
 CC 14-10 (Mammalian Pathological Biochemistry)
 Section cross-reference(s): 2, 3
 AB Objective: We investigated whether treatment response is predicted by hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis parameters, or by genetic polymorphisms in the glucocorticoid receptor (GR), that regulates its feedback. Methods: Ninety-eight outpatients completed 8 wk of paroxetine treatment. Treatment response was defined as a 50% decrease in Hamilton

Rating Scale for depression (HRSD) ratings. At baseline, 24 h urinary cortisol excretion, and cortisol and ACTH concns. in a DEX/CRH test were measured. The presence of polymorphisms in the GR DNA sequence (BclI, ER22/23EK, N363S) was detd. Prediction of treatment response was analyzed by calcg. response rates per tertile of an HPA-axis parameter and per GR genotype. Results: The response rate in the high ACTH tertile was significantly lower as compared to the intermediate tertile, but not compared to the low tertile (response rates from high to low tertile: 33%, 67% and 42%). Carriers of the BclI polymorphism had higher ACTH values than non-carriers (baseline ACTH: 3 vs. 5 ng/l, $p=0.02$) and showed a trend towards lower decrease of HRSD rates than non-carriers (HRSD decrease: 8 vs. 11, resp., $p=0.07$). In a subgroup of BclI carriers, patients in the high ACTH tertile had a lower decrease in HRSD and lower response rates than patients in the low ACTH tertiles (HRSD decrease from high to low tertile: 5, 9 and 11, $p < 0.01$). Conclusion: The results suggest that hyperactivity of the HPA-axis predict worse treatment outcome. The BclI polymorphism explains, in part, DEX/CRH test results and tends to be assocd. with worse treatment outcome.

ST hypothalamus pituitary adrenal axis glucocorticoid receptor gene polymorphism depression

IT 5-HT reuptake inhibitors

Adrenal gland

Genetic polymorphism

Genotypes

Human

Pituitary gland

(DEX/CRH test show high ACTH and trend towards lower decrease of HRSD rate in patient with depression carrying BclI polymorphism than non-carrier suggest hyperactivity of hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis predict worse treatment outcome)

IT Gene, animal

RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)

(GR; prediction of treatment response by HPA-axis and glucocorticoid receptor polymorphisms in major depression)

IT Endocrine system

(adrenal-hypothalamus-pituitary; DEX/CRH test show high ACTH and trend towards lower decrease of HRSD rate in patient with depression carrying BclI polymorphism than non-carrier suggest hyperactivity of hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis predict worse treatment outcome)

IT Mental and behavioral disorders

(depression; DEX/CRH test show high ACTH and trend towards lower decrease of HRSD rate in patient with depression carrying BclI polymorphism than non-carrier suggest hyperactivity of hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis predict worse treatment outcome)

IT Brain

(hypothalamus; DEX/CRH test show high ACTH and trend towards lower decrease of HRSD rate in patient with depression carrying BclI polymorphism than non-carrier suggest hyperactivity of hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis predict worse treatment outcome)

IT Glucocorticoid receptors

RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

(prediction of treatment response by HPA-axis and glucocorticoid receptor polymorphisms in major depression)

IT 50-23-7, Cortisol 9002-60-2, Adrenocorticotrophic hormone, biological studies

RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

(DEX/CRH test show high ACTH and trend towards lower decrease of HRSD rate in patient with depression carrying BclI polymorphism than non-carrier suggest hyperactivity of hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis predict worse treatment outcome)

- IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 12794-10-4, Benzodiazepine
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (DEX/CRH test show high ACTH and trend towards lower decrease of HRSD rate in patient with depression carrying Bcl1 polymorphism than non-carrier suggest hyperactivity of hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis predict worse treatment outcome)
- IT 61869-08-7, Paroxetine
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (DEX/CRH test show high ACTH and trend towards lower decrease of HRSD rate in patient with depression carrying Bcl1 polymorphism than non-carrier suggest hyperactivity of hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis predict worse treatment outcome)
- RE.CNT 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
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- AN 146:493304 CA <<LOGINID::20070611>>
- TI A double-blind study of the efficacy of venlafaxine extended-release, paroxetine, and placebo in the treatment of panic disorder
- AU Pollack, Mark H.; Lepola, Ulla; Koponen, Hannu; Simon, Naomi M.; Worthington, John J.; Emilien, Gerard; Tzanis, Evan; Salinas, Eliseo; Whitaker, Timothy; Gao, Bo
- CS Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, USA
- SO Depression and Anxiety (2007), 24(1), 1-14
 CODEN: DEANF5; ISSN: 1091-4269
- PB Wiley-Liss, Inc.
- DT Journal
- LA English
- CC 1-11 (Pharmacology)
 Section cross-reference(s): 63
- AB To date, no large-scale, controlled trial comparing a serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor and selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor with placebo for the treatment of panic disorder has been reported. This double-blind study compares the efficacy of venlafaxine extended-release (ER) and paroxetine with placebo. A total of 664 nondepressed adult outpatients who met DSM-IV criteria for panic disorder (with or without agoraphobia) were randomly assigned to 12 wk of treatment with placebo or fixed-dose venlafaxine ER (75 mg/day or 150 mg/day), or

paroxetine 40 mg/day. The primary measure was the percentage of patients free from full-symptom panic attacks, assessed with the Panic and Anticipatory Anxiety Scale (PAAS). Secondary measures included the Panic Disorder Severity Scale, Clin. Global Impressions-Severity (CGI-S) and -Improvement (CGI-I) scales; response (CGI-I rating of very much improved or much improved), remission (CGI-S rating of not at all ill or borderline ill and no PAAS full-symptom panic attacks); and measures of depression, anxiety, phobic fear and avoidance, anticipatory anxiety, functioning, and quality of life.

- ST panic disorder venlafaxine paroxetine depression anxiety antidepressant
- IT Mental and behavioral disorders
(depression; venlafaxine extended-release and paroxetine were effective and well tolerated in treatment of depression patient)
- IT Emotion
(fear; venlafaxine extended-release and paroxetine were effective and well tolerated to improve fear in treatment of patient with anxiety)
- IT Anxiety
(panic disorder; venlafaxine extended-release and paroxetine were effective and well tolerated in treatment of panic disorder patient)
- IT 5-HT reuptake inhibitors
(selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor paroxetine was effective and well tolerated in treatment of panic disorder patient)
- IT Serotonin-noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors
(serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor venlafaxine extended-release was effective and well tolerated in treatment of panic disorder patient)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets, sustained-release; venlafaxine extended-release and paroxetine were effective and well tolerated in treatment of panic disorder patient)
- IT Antidepressants
(venlafaxine extended-release and paroxetine were effective and well tolerated in treatment of depression patient)
- IT Human
(venlafaxine extended-release and paroxetine were effective and well tolerated in treatment of panic disorder patient)
- IT Anxiety
(venlafaxine extended-release and paroxetine were effective and well tolerated in treatment of patient with anxiety)
- IT 61869-08-7, Paroxetine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(paroxetine was effective and well tolerated in treatment of panic disorder patient)
- IT 93413-69-5, Venlafaxine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(venlafaxine extended-release was effective and well tolerated in treatment of panic disorder patient)

RE.CNT 66 THERE ARE 66 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

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REFERENCE 6

- AN 146:493265 CA <<LOGINID::20070611>>
 TI Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors, Fluoxetine and Paroxetine,
 Attenuate the Expression of the Established Behavioral Sensitization
 Induced by Methamphetamine
 AU Kaneko, Yujiro; Kashiwa, Atsushi; Ito, Takashi; Ishii, Sumikazu; Umino,
 Asami; Nishikawa, Toru
 CS Section of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Tokyo Medical and Dental

- University Graduate School, Yushima, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan
 SO Neuropsychopharmacology (2007), 32(3), 658-664
 CODEN: NEROEW; ISSN: 0893-133X
 PB Nature Publishing Group
 DT Journal
 LA English
 CC 1-11 (Pharmacology)
 AB To obtain an insight into the development of a new pharmacotherapy that prevents the treatment-resistant relapse of psychostimulant-induced psychosis and schizophrenia, we have investigated in the mouse the effects of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRI), fluoxetine (FLX) and paroxetine (PRX), on the established sensitization induced by methamphetamine (MAP), a model of the relapse of these psychoses, because the modifications of the brain serotonergic transmission have been reported to antagonize the sensitization phenomenon. In agreement with previous reports, repeated MAP treatment (1.0 mg/kg a day, s.c. (s.c.)) for 10 days induced a long-lasting enhancement of the increasing effects of a challenge dose of MAP (0.24 mg/kg, s.c.) on motor activity on day 12 or 29 of withdrawal. The daily injection of FLX (10 mg/kg, s.c.) or PRX (8 mg/kg, s.c.) from 12 to 16 days of withdrawal of repeated MAP administration markedly attenuated the ability of the MAP pretreatment to augment the motor responses to the challenge dose of the stimulant 13 days after the SSRI injection. The repeated treatment with FLX or PRX alone failed to affect the motor stimulation following the challenge of saline and MAP 13 days later. These results suggest that the intermittent and repetitive elevation of serotonergic tone may inhibit the expression of the motor sensitization induced by pretreatment with MAP. It is proposed that clin. available serotonin reuptake inhibitors could be useful for preventing the recurrence of hallucinatory-paranoid state in drug-induced psychosis and schizophrenia.
- ST selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor fluoxetine paroxetine
 methamphetamine behavioral sensitization; psychostimulant schizophrenia psychosis
- IT Behavior
 (motor; selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors fluoxetine and paroxetine attenuated methamphetamine-induced motor activity in mouse)
- IT Mental and behavioral disorders
 (psychosis; selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors can be useful for prevention of hallucinatory-paranoid state in drug induced psychosis)
- IT Schizophrenia
 (selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors can be useful for prevention of hallucinatory-paranoid state in drug induced schizophrenia)
- IT 5-HT reuptake inhibitors
 Drugs of abuse
 Human
 Prophylaxis
 Psychostimulants
 (selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors fluoxetine and paroxetine attenuated expression of established behavioral sensitization induced by methamphetamine in mouse)
- IT Behavior
 (sensitization; selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors fluoxetine and paroxetine attenuated expression of established behavioral sensitization induced by methamphetamine in mouse)
- IT 54910-89-3, Fluoxetine
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor fluoxetine attenuated expression of established behavioral sensitization induced by methamphetamine in mouse)
- IT 61869-08-7, Paroxetine
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor paroxetine attenuated expression of established behavioral sensitization induced by methamphetamine in mouse)

IT 537-46-2, Methamphetamine

RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)

(selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors fluoxetine and paroxetine attenuated expression of established behavioral sensitization induced by methamphetamine in mouse)

RE.CNT 46 THERE ARE 46 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

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AN 146:493256 CA <<LOGINID::20070611>>

TI Phencyclidine-Induced Cognitive Deficits in Mice are Improved by Subsequent Subchronic Administration of Fluvoxamine: role of Sigma-1 Receptors

AU Hashimoto, Kenji; Fujita, Yuko; Iyo, Masaomi
 CS Division of Clinical Neuroscience, Chiba University Center for Forensic
 Mental Health, Chiba, Japan
 SO Neuropsychopharmacology (2007), 32(3), 514-521
 CODEN: NEROEW; ISSN: 0893-133X
 PB Nature Publishing Group
 DT Journal
 LA English
 CC 1-11 (Pharmacology)
 AB This study was undertaken to examine the effects of the selective
 serotonin reuptake inhibitors fluvoxamine and paroxetine on cognitive
 deficits in mice after repeated administration of the N-methyl-D-aspartate
 receptor antagonist phencyclidine (PCP). In the novel object recognition
 test, repeated administration of PCP (10 mg/kg/day, 10 days) significantly
 decreased the exploratory preference in the retention test session, but
 not in the training test session. PCP-induced cognitive deficits were
 significantly improved by subsequent subchronic (2-wk) administration of
 fluvoxamine (20 mg/kg/day), but not paroxetine (10 mg/kg/day).
 Furthermore, the effect of fluvoxamine on PCP-induced cognitive deficits
 was antagonized by co-administration of the selective sigma-1 receptor
 antagonist NE-100 (1 mg/kg/day). Moreover, PCP-induced cognitive deficits
 were also significantly improved by subsequent subchronic (2-wk)
 administration of the selective sigma-1 receptor agonist SA4503 (1
 mg/kg/day) or neurosteroid dehydroepiandrosterone 3-sulfate (DHEA-S; 25
 mg/kg/day). The effects of SA4503 or DHEA-S were also antagonized by
 co-administration of NE-100 (1 mg/kg/day), suggesting the role of sigma-1
 receptors in the active mechanisms of these drugs. In contrast, acute
 single administration of these drugs (fluvoxamine, paroxetine, SA4503)
 alone or combination with NE-100 did not alter PCP-induced cognitive
 deficits. The present study suggests that agonistic activity of
 fluvoxamine at sigma-1 receptors plays a role in the active mechanisms of
 fluvoxamine on PCP-induced cognitive deficits in mice. Therefore, sigma-1
 receptor agonists such as fluvoxamine would be potential therapeutic drugs
 for the treatment of the cognitive deficits of schizophrenia.
 ST phencyclidine cognitive deficit schizophrenia sigma I receptor fluvoxamine
 IT paroxetine
 IT Glutamate receptors
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (NMDA-binding, antagonist; cognitive deficits induced by phencyclidine
 were improved by fluvoxamine but not by paroxetine in mouse)
 IT 5-HT reuptake inhibitors
 IT Cognition
 (cognitive deficits induced by phencyclidine were improved by
 fluvoxamine but not by paroxetine in mouse)
 IT Schizophrenia
 (sigma-1 receptor agonist such as fluvoxamine would be potential
 therapeutic drug for treatment of cognitive deficits of schizophrenia)
 IT 77-10-1, Phencyclidine
 RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study,
 unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (cognitive deficits induced by phencyclidine were improved by
 fluvoxamine but not by paroxetine in mouse)
 IT 54739-18-3, Fluvoxamine
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (cognitive deficits induced by phencyclidine were improved by
 fluvoxamine in mouse)
 IT 61869-08-7, Paroxetine
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (cognitive deficits induced by phencyclidine were not improved
 paroxetine in mouse)

RE.CNT 47 THERE ARE 47 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

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AN 146:493247 CA <<LOGINID::20070611>>
 TI Perospirone augmentation of paroxetine in treatment of refractory
 obsessive-compulsive disorder with depression
 AU Otsuka, Tatsui; Togo, Takashi; Sugiyama, Naoya; Uehara, Kumi; Yoshimi,
 Asuka; Karashima, Aya; Shioya, Hiromi; Hirayasu, Yoshio
 CS Department of Psychiatry, Yokohama City University School of Medicine,
 Kanazawa-ku, Yokohama, 236-0004, Japan
 SO Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry (2007),
 31(2), 564-566
 CODEN: PNPPD7; ISSN: 0278-5846
 PB Elsevier B.V.
 DT Journal
 LA English

CC 1-11 (Pharmacology)
 AB Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) is often complicated by depression. We report on a patient with treatment-refractory OCD and treatment-refractory major depression who demonstrated a robust response to augmentation of paroxetine with perospirone. Perospirone is a second-generation antipsychotic agent with antagonist effects on both serotonin 5-HT_{2A} and dopamine D₂ receptors, as well as a unique agonist effects on serotonin 5-HT_{1A} receptors. Future studies would be valuable to elucidate the utility of augmentation therapy of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors with perospirone in the treatment of refractory OCD with depression.

ST perospirone paroxetine obsessive compulsive disorder depression antidepressant

IT Mental and behavioral disorders
 (depression; perospirone augmentation of paroxetine was useful and well tolerated in treatment of patient with refractory obsessive-compulsive disorder and depression)

IT Mental and behavioral disorders
 (obsession-compulsion; perospirone augmentation of paroxetine was useful and well tolerated in treatment of patient with refractory obsessive-compulsive disorder and depression)

IT Human
 (perospirone augmentation of paroxetine was useful and well tolerated in patient with refractory obsessive-compulsive disorder and depression possibly due to agonist effect on 5-HT_{1A} in addn. to its antagonist effect on 5-HT_{2A})

IT Antidepressants
 (perospirone augmentation of paroxetine was useful and well tolerated in treatment of patient with refractory obsessive-compulsive disorder and depression)

IT 5-HT receptors
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (type 5-HT_{1A}; perospirone augmentation of paroxetine was useful and well tolerated in patient with refractory obsessive-compulsive disorder and depression possibly due to agonist effect on 5-HT_{1A} in addn. to its antagonist effect on 5-HT_{2A})

IT 150915-41-6, Perospirone
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (perospirone augmentation of paroxetine was useful and well tolerated in patient with refractory obsessive-compulsive disorder and depression possibly due to agonist effect on 5-HT_{1A} in addn. to its antagonist effect on 5-HT_{2A})

IT 61869-08-7, Paroxetine
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (perospirone augmentation of paroxetine was useful and well tolerated in treatment of patient with refractory obsessive-compulsive disorder and depression)

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- AN 146:493155 CA <<LOGINID::20070611>>
 TI An analysis on drug use in 530 patients of old age with psychopathy
 AU Zhao, Genxiang; Zhang, Jianming
 CS Shanghai Mental Health Center, Shanghai, 200030, Peop. Rep. China
 SO Shanghai Yiyao (2005), 26(5), 220-223
 CODEN: SYHIBK; ISSN: 1006-1533
 PB Shanghai Yiyao Zazhishe
 DT Journal
 LA Chinese
 CC 1-11 (Pharmacology)
 AB The drug use in patients of old age with psychopathy are investigated. All the records of drug use in patients older than 60 on June 26 2004 were investigated. Frequencies of psychotropic drugs, nootropic drugs, vascular drugs, and cerebral-vascular drugs, DDDs and ranks by expense changed significantly over past. DUIS for most drugs were lower than 1.0 or close 1.0. There were 108 drug combinations. Drugs usages in the patients with psychopathy in our hospital were rational.
- ST psychopathy old age patient drug use
 IT Natural products, pharmaceutical
 (Salviae miltiorrhizae radix; anal. on drug use in 530 patients of old age with psychopathy)
 IT Alzheimer's disease
 Ginkgo
 Mental and behavioral disorders
 Moschus
 Schizophrenia
 (anal. on drug use in 530 patients of old age with psychopathy)
 IT Mental and behavioral disorders
 (dementia, vascular; anal. on drug use in 530 patients of old age with psychopathy)
 IT Mental and behavioral disorders
 (mood-affecting; anal. on drug use in 530 patients of old age with psychopathy)
- IT 50-06-6, Phenobarbital, biological studies 50-48-6, Amitriptyline
 50-53-3, Chlorpromazine, biological studies 51-68-3, Meclofenoxate
 52-86-8, Haloperidol 58-39-9, Chlorperphenazine 59-92-7, Levodopa, biological studies 87-33-2, Isosorbide dinitrate 117-89-5, Trifluoperazine 298-46-4, Carbamazepine 322-35-0, Benseraide
 525-66-6, Propranolol 554-13-2, Lithium carbonate 846-49-1, Lorazepam 1069-66-5, Valproate sodium 1622-61-3, Clonazepam 5786-21-0, Clozapine 7491-74-9, Piracetam 10262-69-8, Maprotiline 11032-41-0, Dihydroergotoxine 15676-16-1, Sulpiride 17617-23-1, Flurazepam 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 28981-97-7, Alprazolam 29975-16-4, Estazolam 54063-53-5, Propafenone 56296-78-7, Fluoxetine hydrochloride 61869-08-7, Paroxetine 62571-86-2, Captopril 66085-59-4, Nimodipine 79617-96-2, Sertraline 82626-48-0, Zolpidem 86541-75-5, Benazepril 102518-79-6, Huperzine A 106266-06-2, Risperidone 111974-72-2, Quetiapine fumarate 845799-62-4, Notoginseng

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anal. on drug use in 530 patients of old age with psychopathy)

REFERENCE 10

- AN 146:492519 CA <<LOGINID::20070611>>
 TI Effect of Itraconazole on Pharmacokinetics of Paroxetine: the Role of Gut Transporters
 AU Yasui-Furukori, Norio; Saito, Manabu; Niioka, Takenori; Inoue, Yoshimasa; Sato, Yasushi; Kaneko, Sunao
 CS Dept. of Neuropsychiatry Hirosaki, University School of Medicine, Hirosaki, Japan
 SO Therapeutic Drug Monitoring (2007), 29(1), 45-48
 CODEN: TDMODV; ISSN: 0163-4356
 PB Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
 DT Journal
 LA English
 CC 1-2 (Pharmacology)
 AB A recent in vitro study has shown that paroxetine is a substrate of P-glycoprotein. However, there was no in vivo information indicating the involvement of P-glycoprotein on the pharmacokinetics of paroxetine. The aim of this study was to examine the effects of itraconazole, a P-glycoprotein inhibitor, on the pharmacokinetics of paroxetine. Two 6 day courses of either 200 mg itraconazole daily or placebo with at least a 4 wk washout period were conducted. Thirteen volunteers took a single oral 20 mg dose of paroxetine on day 6 of both courses. Plasma concns. of paroxetine were monitored up to 48 h after the dosing. Compared with placebo, itraconazole treatment significantly increased the peak plasma concn. (C_{max}) of paroxetine by 1.3 fold (6.7 \pm 2.5 vs. 9.0 \pm 3.3 ng/mL, $P < 0.05$) and the area under the plasma concn.-time curve from zero to 48 h [AUC (0-48)] of paroxetine by 1.5 fold (137 \pm 73 vs. 199 \pm 91 ngP < 0.01). Although elimination half-life differed significantly (16.1 \pm 3.4 vs. 18.8 \pm 5.9 h, $P < 0.05$), the alteration was small (1.1 fold). The present study demonstrated that the bioavailability of paroxetine was increased by itraconazole, suggesting a possible involvement of P-glycoprotein in the pharmacokinetics of paroxetine.
 ST itraconazole paroxetine pharmacokinetics bioavailability P glycoprotein
 IT Pharmacokinetics
 (higher C_{max}, AUC and longer elimination half-life but no change in T_{max} of paroxetine was seen with itraconazole treatment in healthy Japanese subject)
 IT Drug bioavailability
 Drug interactions
 Human
 Human groups
 (increased bioavailability of paroxetine with itraconazole treatment in healthy Japanese subject suggested possible involvement of P-glycoprotein in pharmacokinetics of paroxetine)
 IT P-glycoproteins
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (increased bioavailability of paroxetine with itraconazole treatment in healthy Japanese subject suggested possible involvement of P-glycoprotein in pharmacokinetics of paroxetine)
 IT 61869-08-7, Paroxetine
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (increased bioavailability of paroxetine with itraconazole treatment in healthy Japanese subject suggested possible involvement of P-glycoprotein in pharmacokinetics of paroxetine)
 IT 84625-61-6, Itraconazole
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL

10799320srch2.trn

(Biological study); USES (Uses)

(increased bioavailability of paroxetine with itraconazole treatment in healthy Japanese subject suggested possible involvement of P-glycoprotein in pharmacokinetics of paroxetine)

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L2 2346 L1

=> d scan

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CC 1-6 (Pharmacology)

TI Cytotoxicity of different selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) against cancer cells

ST paroxetine venlafaxine antitumor non small cell lung cancer

IT Cell death

(cell death was caused by paroxetine in human non small cell lung

- cancer, non cancerous fibroblast and murine cell lines)
- IT Lung, neoplasm
(non-small-cell carcinoma; paroxetine but not venlafaxine possessed cytotoxic activity against tumor in human non small cell lung cancer, non cancerous fibroblast and murine cell lines)
- IT Antitumor agents
Human
(paroxetine but not venlafaxine possessed cytotoxic activity against tumor in human non small cell lung cancer, non cancerous fibroblast and murine cell lines)
- IT Carcinoma
(pulmonary non-small-cell; paroxetine but not venlafaxine possessed cytotoxic activity against tumor in human non small cell lung cancer, non cancerous fibroblast and murine cell lines)
- IT 5-HT reuptake inhibitors
(selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor paroxetine but not venlafaxine possessed cytotoxic activity against tumor in human non small cell lung cancer, non cancerous fibroblast and murine cell lines)
- IT ***61869-08-7***, Paroxetine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(paroxetine possessed cytotoxic activity against tumor in human non small cell lung cancer, non cancerous fibroblast and murine cell lines)
- IT 93413-69-5, Venlafaxine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(venlafaxine did not possess cytotoxic activity against tumor in human non small cell lung cancer, non cancerous fibroblast and murine cell lines)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):end

=> s 11/prep

2346 L1
4415211 PREP/RL
L3 91 L1/PREP
(L1 (L) PREP/RL)

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- L3 91 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
CC 27-16 (Heterocyclic Compounds (One Hetero Atom))
TI Rhodium-Catalyzed Asymmetric 1,4-Addition of Organoboron Reagents to 5,6-Dihydro-2(1H)-pyridinones. Asymmetric Synthesis of 4-Aryl-2-piperidinones
ST asym synthesis arylpiperidinone; stereoselective addn organoboron pyridinone; paroxetine intermediate stereoselective prepn
IT Asymmetric synthesis and induction
(rhodium-catalyzed asym. 1,4-addn. of organoboron reagents to 5,6-dihydro-2(1H)-pyridinones)
IT Addition reaction
Addition reaction catalysts
(stereoselective; rhodium-catalyzed asym. 1,4-addn. of organoboron reagents to 5,6-dihydro-2(1H)-pyridinones)
IT 12082-47-2 76189-55-4, (R)-BINAP 139139-86-9 256393-29-0
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(rhodium-catalyzed asym. 1,4-addn. of organoboron reagents to 5,6-dihydro-2(1H)-pyridinones)
IT 355392-45-9P
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(rhodium-catalyzed asym. 1,4-addn. of organoboron reagents to 5,6-dihydro-2(1H)-pyridinones)

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IT ***61869-08-7P*** , (-)-Paroxetine
RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); ***PREP (Preparation)***
(rhodium-catalyzed asym. 1,4-addn. of organoboron reagents to
5,6-dihydro-2(1H)-pyridinones)
IT 98-80-6; Phenylboronic acid 1679-18-1, 4-Chlorophenylboronic acid
1765-93-1, 4-Fluorophenylboronic acid 14804-38-7, 1-Bromo-4-methoxy-3,5-
dimethylbenzene 126613-06-7 128773-72-8
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(rhodium-catalyzed asym. 1,4-addn. of organoboron reagents to
5,6-dihydro-2(1H)-pyridinones)
IT 448-59-9P, Tris(4-Fluorophenyl)boroxin 3262-89-3P, Triphenylboroxin
7519-91-7P, Tris(4-chlorophenyl)boroxin 122708-97-8P 125653-55-6P
377076-16-9P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT
(Reactant or reagent)
(rhodium-catalyzed asym. 1,4-addn. of organoboron reagents to
5,6-dihydro-2(1H)-pyridinones)
IT 177966-76-6P 229182-29-0P 377076-13-6P 377076-14-7P 377076-15-8P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(rhodium-catalyzed asym. 1,4-addn. of organoboron reagents to
5,6-dihydro-2(1H)-pyridinones)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):end

=>

=> d 12 4 ibib abs

L2: ANSWER 4 OF 2346 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:538588 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070611>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:501032
TITLE: Process for preparing paroxetine hydrochloride
hemihydrate
INVENTOR(S): Dubey, Shailendra Kumar; Kumar, Pramod; Dubey, Sushil
Kumar
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Jubilant Organosys Ltd., India
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 17pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007054978	A2	20070518	WO 2006-IN446	20061110
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IN 2005-DE3007 A 20051110
AB A process for the prepn. of cryst. paroxetine hydrochloride in hemihydrate form employing a selective solvent system to achieve stable and non-hygroscopic form which is easy to prep. and convenient to operate on com. scale is described. The process comprises crystg. paroxetine hydrochloride using an alc. solvent, such as methanol, ethanol,

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n-propanol, isopropanol or their mixt. and isolating the crystd. product by optionally adding secondary solvent, such as diisopropyl ether or Me tert-Bu ether.

=> file registry

'REGISTRYGIST' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME

SESSION CONTINUES IN FILE 'CAPLUS'

Enter "HELP FILE NAMES" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of files that are available. If you have requested multiple files, you can specify a corrected file name or you can enter "IGNORE" to continue accessing the remaining file names entered.

=> file registry

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	11.89	31.48
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-0.78	-1.51

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:57:20 ON 11 JUN 2007

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 10 JUN 2007 HIGHEST RN 936909-28-3

DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 10 JUN 2007 HIGHEST RN 936909-28-3

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<http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html>

=> cost

COST IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND

The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system. For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter "HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> d cost

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CONNECT CHARGES	6.24	16.41
NETWORK CHARGES	0.96	2.70
SEARCH CHARGES	0.00	6.96
DISPLAY CHARGES	0.00	12.61
FULL ESTIMATED COST	7.20	38.68

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DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	ENTRY	SESSION
	0.00	-1.51

IN FILE 'REGISTRY' AT 16:07:03 ON 11 JUN 2007

=>

---Logging off of STN---

=>

Executing the logoff script...

=> LOG Y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
FULL ESTIMATED COST	ENTRY	SESSION
	18.45	49.93
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	ENTRY	SESSION
	0.00	-1.51

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 16:22:12 ON 11 JUN 2007